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INSULATED BONDING WIRE FOR MICROELECTRONIC PACKAGING

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INSULATED BONDING WIRE FOR MICROELECTRONIC PACKAGING

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to microelectronic packaging. More specifically, but without limitation thereto, the present invention relates to
10 insulating bonding wires to avoid package defects resulting from short circuits between adjacent bonding wires.

Bonding wires are used in microelectronic packaging to connect bond pads of a chip or die to package
15 leads. The bonding wires are typically made of gold or aluminum and have a thin diameter of only about 30 microns.

As chip size becomes smaller as a result of improvements in manufacturing and chip density, and as the
20 size of the microelectronic package increases, the bonding wires have to be made longer and spaced more closely together. The increased length and closer spacing increases the probability that adjacent bonding wires will deviate from their intended position and come into
25 electrical contact with one another, resulting in a defective package.

Another problem with current techniques for attaching bonding wires is that wires may not cross each other to avoid coming into electrical contact with one
30 another and have to be attached in an array, one after another, restricting the versatility of the

microelectronic package.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention advantageously addresses
5 the needs above as well as other needs by providing a
method and apparatus for insulating a bonding wire.

In one embodiment, the invention may be
characterized as a method for insulating a bonding wire
that includes the steps of attaching a bonding wire to a
10 bond pad; coating the bonding wire with an insulating
liquid while drawing the bonding wire through a bond tool
from the bond pad to a package lead; and attaching the
bonding wire to the package lead.

In another embodiment, the invention may be
15 characterized as an apparatus for insulating a bonding
wire that includes a dispensing tool coupled to a bond
tool for forming a coating of an insulating liquid on a
bonding wire after the bond tool attaches the bonding wire
to a bond pad.

20 The features and advantages summarized above in
addition to other aspects of the present invention will
become more apparent from the description, presented in
conjunction with the following drawings.

25 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and other aspects, features and
advantages of the present invention will be more apparent
from the following more specific description thereof,
presented in conjunction with the following drawings
30 wherein:

FIG. 1 is a magnified diagram illustrating a

dispensing tool for insulating a bonding wire according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a magnified diagram illustrating the dispensing tool of FIG. 1 moved to a coating position for
5 applying an insulating liquid to the bonding wire;

FIG. 3 is a magnified diagram illustrating the dispensing tool of FIG. 1 coating the bonding wire;

FIG. 4 is a magnified diagram illustrating the dispensing tool of FIG. 1 after coating the bonding wire;
10 and

FIG. 5 is a magnified diagram illustrating the attachment of the coated bonding wire of FIG. 4 to a package lead.

Corresponding reference characters indicate
15 corresponding elements throughout the several views of the drawings.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The following description is presented to
20 disclose the currently known best mode for making and using the present invention. The scope of the invention is defined by the claims.

FIG. 1 is a magnified diagram illustrating a dispensing tool for insulating a bonding wire. Shown are
25 a dispensing tool 102, a bond tool 104, a bonding wire 106, a die 107, a bond pad 108, a nozzle orifice 110, an insulating liquid 112, a microelectronic package 113, and a package lead 114.

The die 107 is mounted on the microelectronic
30 package 113 according to standard techniques well known in the art. The microelectronic package 113 has a plurality

of package leads such as the package lead 114 that are connected by bonding wires to each bond pad 108. Current methods connect each bond pad 108 to each corresponding package lead 114 by an uninsulated bonding wire as explained above. In contrast to these methods, the following embodiments of the present invention connect each bond pad 108 to each corresponding package lead 114 by an insulated bonding wire.

Still referring to FIG. 1, the dispensing tool 102 has moved to a non-coating position away from the bond tool 104 to avoid mechanical interference while the bond tool 104 attaches the bonding wire 106 to the bond pad 108 according to standard techniques well known in the art.

The dispensing tool 102 includes the nozzle orifice 110 for dispensing the insulating liquid 112. Examples of the insulating liquid 112 are heat-cured epoxies and ultra-violet light-cured epoxies and polymers. The insulated liquid 112 may be pumped through the nozzle orifice 110 according to well known techniques for pumping liquids. In this example, the nozzle orifice 110 has a shape that is relatively narrow in the dimension parallel to the bonding wire 106 near the end of the bond tool 104 and relatively wide in the dimension perpendicular to the bonding wire 106. Typical dimensions for the nozzle orifice 110 are 100 microns in the dimension perpendicular to the bonding wire 106 and 50 microns in the dimension parallel to the bonding wire 106. The nozzle orifice 110 also has an arcuate shape that partially surrounds the bonding wire 106 in the coating position to apply a uniform thickness of the insulating liquid 112 to the bonding wire 106. Other shapes for the nozzle orifice 110

may be used to suit specific applications and materials used for the insulating liquid 112.

FIG. 2 is a magnified diagram illustrating the dispensing tool 102 moved to a coating position for
5 applying the insulating liquid 112 to the bonding wire 106 after the bond tool 102 has begun drawing the bonding wire 106. In the coating position, the bonding wire 106 is partially surrounded by the nozzle orifice 110 of the dispensing tool 102 to apply a uniform thickness of the
10 insulating liquid 112 to the bonding wire 106.

FIG. 3 is a magnified diagram illustrating the dispensing tool 102 coating the bonding wire 106. The insulating liquid 112 flows from the nozzle orifice 110 of the dispensing tool 102 around the bonding wire 106 as the
15 bonding wire 106 is drawn through the bond tool 104 from the bond pad 108 toward the package lead 114. The dispensing tool 102 is coupled to the bond tool 104 so that the nozzle orifice 110 follows the end of the bonding wire 106 being drawn through the bond tool 104.

20 FIG. 4 is a magnified diagram illustrating the dispensing tool 102 after coating the bonding wire 106. When the bond tool 104 has drawn the bonding wire 106 from the bond pad 108 to the package lead 114, the flow of the insulating liquid 112 is stopped, and the dispenser tool
25 102 moves to the non-coating position to avoid mechanical interference with the bond tool 104.

FIG. 5 is a magnified diagram illustrating the attachment of the coated bonding wire 106 to the package lead 114. The bond tool 104 terminates and attaches the
30 bonding wire 106 to the package lead 114 according to standard techniques well known in the art. An energy

source 116 such as a heat gun or an ultraviolet light may be used to solidify the insulating liquid 112 coating the bonding wire 106. Alternatively, the insulating liquid 112 may be a self-curing material.

5 Additional bonding wires may be added and insulated in the same manner as the bonding wire 106 to complete the microelectronic package 113. Because each bonding wire 106 has been electrically insulated, bonding wires may cross over one another, have any desired length,
10 and may be attached in any desired sequence without causing package defects. Insulating the bonding wires thus lowers the package cost, increases the pin density of the package, and improves the versatility of the package.

Other modifications, variations, and
15 arrangements of the present invention may be made in accordance with the above teachings other than as specifically described to practice the invention within the spirit and scope defined by the following claims.